President’s Message:

PREPARING FOR CONTINUOUS EDUCATION

Welcome to the nineties. For the last few months all manner of futurists, psychics, politicos, and the press have made predictions about a variety of things to come in the next decade. Will you have a wrist computer that also functions as a cordless telephone, a genetically engineered miniature goat that smells good and eats only the weeds in your yard, or a "smart" bank card that pays your bills on time and gives you the illusion you can afford that soon to be obsolete wrist computer? (Some of us already have "dumb" cards that do the latter.) While I am happy to leave specifics to the poobahs, it seems safe to predict that the nineties will be a time of accelerating technological, economic, and political change. These changes will present both new challenges and opportunities and they may either improve or exacerbate existing economic, environmental, educational, and social problems depending on how wisely we apply new knowledge.

As the pace of change accelerates it becomes ever more difficult just to keep up, let alone provide ever improving services for both the educational haves and have nots. The demands made at the "front desk" or in the board room certainly have an effect in the proverbial "back room" of technical services. On some of those days that the latest local system software upgrade is having another argument with the terminals, the e-mail messages have driven you to the point of e-yikes, and another helpful Cataloging Service Bulletin just arrived you may wonder whether the term "continuing education" shouldn't be changed to "continuous education."

"it seems safe to predict that the nineties will be a time of accelerating technological, economic, and political change"

Judging from responses to the question "What topics would you like to have covered in future programs?" training is a top priority. It has been selected as the subject of the spring TSC Regional Meetings. The
program will take place on April 27 at Saint Mary's College in Moraga and on May 3 at Cerritos Public Library. The keynote speaker, Anne Lipow of the University of California, will focus on adult learning. A representative of the Library Training Materials Project Committee, Pat Thomas (Stockton-San Joaquin County Library), Lois Kershner (Peninsula Libraries Automated Network), and I will also give presentations on various aspects of training. All Technical Services Chapter Members will be sent registration forms soon. I look forward to seeing you there.

This issue of Technotes includes rosters of our officers and discussion group leaders. Our former Treasurer/Membership Coordinator, Sandra Kersley, has accepted a job in Centralia, Washington. Secretary Karleen Darr who was already doing some of the membership work has stepped into the breach. I'm sure that you all join Vice President Diane Bebber and me in thanking Karleen for her many contributions and wishing Sandra much success in her new position.

I have had conversations with most of the discussion heads recently and am impressed with their energy and good ideas. Although most of this year's meetings are already at least on the drawing board, we would appreciate some guidance from membership about what types of programs are preferred. This information should be helpful in planning future meetings, so please take a few moments to complete the questionnaire in this issue.

I'd like to thank the Automated Library Services Committee, the Northern California Technical Processes Group, CLA Headquarters staff, and other groups who have worked with the Chapter on various programs. I'd also like to thank all of you for your continuing interest and encourage you to join CLA and to recruit new chapter members. Thanks to everyone's efforts we are and will continue to be a strong and active group.

Jim Dwyer - Technical Services
Chapter President

CLA TECHNICAL SERVICES
CHAPTER OFFICERS, 1990

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CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
TECHNICAL SERVICES CHAPTER  

Annual Business Meeting Minutes  

Members assembled in Oakland on November 12, 1989 for the annual business meeting which was called to order by Sue Lim, Chapter President. She introduced the current officers: Jim Dwyer, Vice President/President Elect; Sandra Kersley, Treasurer/Membership Coordinator; Karleen Darr, Secretary; and acknowledged Gina Roth (absent) for her contributions as editor of Tech Notes, the Chapter Newsletter.

The minutes of last year's meeting, recorded by Carol Norman, were read and approved. Karleen Darr reported the election results. 365 ballots were mailed and 152 members voted. The new officers for 1990 are: Jim Dwyer, President; Diane Bebbe, Vice-President/President Elect; Sandra Kersley, Treasurer/Membership Coordinator; Karleen Darr, Secretary. The Chapter Bylaw, Article IV.C amendment passed which changed the Secretary's term of office to a two year term. The proposal to raise membership dues passed. Therefore dues will increase to: CLA Members $5.00 and Non CLA Members $10.00.

Sandra Kersley acknowledged Kathleen Bales, who served as the RLIN membership database coordinator and Karleen Darr, who keyed memberships into the RLIN database and ordered printed products. Current membership stands at 392. This represents a 9.4% increase over last year's membership. The Chapter received income of $5,850.51 from memberships, workshop registrations and interest. The Chapter spent $4,343.77 for activities such as conference programs, scholarships, postage, publication of Tech Notes and election charges. Sandra reported that with a forwarding balance of $6,000.00, the present balance stands at $7,506.74. Sandra encouraged members to renew for 1990. She also advised members to join CLA. At least half of a chapter's membership should also hold membership to CLA in order to assure chapter status.

"Current membership stands at 392. This represents a 9.4% increase over last year's membership"

Sue Lim reported on the activities of the Southern Region. The Program Committee took a new approach to planning programs this year. Several meetings were held both in the northern and southern regions. The two regions jointly sponsored programs so that outstanding speakers were engaged, major topics were presented to both geographic areas and expenses were shared. Sue acknowledged the Southern Program Planning Committee: George Gibbs and Joanne Kim. On May 6 the Program Committee presented a workshop on "Quality Control in the Online Environment". The featured speakers were Carol Davis, OCLC Quality Control; Ed Glazier, RLIN; and Dr. Barbara Tillett, UC San Diego. The Acquisitions Discussion Group led by Lisa
Stevens and Jean Alexander held a program on "Roadblocks to Acquisitions Efficiency". The Serials Discussion Group led by Sally Tseng sponsored a meeting in September at which Linda Bartley, LC CONSER Coordinator, was the keynote speaker and the topic was "Planning for a Union List of Serials for California". The Cataloging Discussion Group meeting held in October discussed "Issues of the Nineties and Beyond". The speakers were Kathleen Bales, RLIN; George Gibbs, UCLA; Arnold Hirshon, Virginia Commonwealth University. Sue Lim thanked all the discussion group leaders for their contributions.

Jim Dwyer then reported on the Northern Region's activities. The Northern Program Committee consisted of Jim Dwyer, Vivian Pisano, Brenda Crotts, and Jean Gordon. On May 5th, NCTPG and CLA Tech Services Chapter sponsored a program similar to the southern counterpart on "Access and Quality Control: Can you have one without the other?". Michael Gorman was the principal speaker together with three other presenters. The Acquisitions Discussion Group planned a program held in May on the topic "Acquisitions Librarians: a vanishing species?". Speakers included William Fisher, San Jose State University Library School, Vicki Jacobs, San Mateo County Library, and Tamara Frost Trujillo, CSU Sacramento. The Serials Discussion Group organized the same program as the southern region, "Planning for a Union List of Serials for California". The Cataloging Discussion Group also co-sponsored a program with the southern region in October on the theme "Cataloging Issues of the Nineties and Beyond".

Jim Dwyer thanked Sue Lim for all her efforts as Chapter President during the year. President Lim conveyed her thanks to all the members who contributed to the success of the Chapter's activities. She then turned the meeting over to President Jim Dwyer who made several announcements.

President Dwyer thanked Gina Roth for her service on Tech Notes and announced Margaret Capron as the new Tech Notes editor. Jim Dwyer encouraged any one interested in heading a discussion group to volunteer or call him for more information. Jim thanked the membership for their support especially in voting for the modest dues increase. Jim introduced Diane Beber, newly elected Vice President/President Elect to the membership. Jim also announced that the Northern Region Program Committee is busy planning the spring meeting on "Staff & User Training" to be held April 27, 1990 at St. Mary's College in Moraga. There being no further business, President Dwyer opened the Chapter Program.

CLA ANNUAL CONFERENCE
Chapter Program

The Technical Services Chapter and Automated Library Activities Committee co-sponsored an engaging program on "Library Technology, Past, Present, and Future: Linking People and Knowledge" at the 1989 CLA Annual Conference. Sue Martin of NCLIS spoke about the importance of NCLIS and information policy. Walt Crawford, RLG, followed focusing on current technologies in the library. Ken Dowlin, San Francisco Public Library discussed bringing information technology to the community at large.

Sue Martin described the two roles NCLIS plays. NCLIS has a political side because it is a federal agency composed of presidentially appointed commissioners. Sue emphasized the programmatic endeavors of the organization despite its modest budget and staffing. Sue then followed with a discussion of information policy. People tend to confuse federal or government information policy and national information policy. Government or federal
information policies apply directly to government information. That is, the information created by the federal government is also subject to its policies regarding the dissemination, access, storage and use of this information. Some of these policies are laws or directives. An example is the Government Printing Office. The GPO created by Title 44 has further regulations governing dissemination of publications through the depository system. At this time, the government is struggling with policies stimulated by the possibility of distributing information in electronic format and the issue of privatization.

National information policies apply at the national level in the form of laws or regulations. Some examples are the copyright law, laws pertaining to privacy, and regulations regarding bandwidth for radio and television broadcasting.

Sue stated that until recently, most technological breakthroughs have occurred in the area of administrative, mechanical, automation and not so much in the intellectual, substantive area. Sue believes technological discoveries in the intellectual area will rapidly develop. Presently, an administrative initiative from the national Office of Science and Technology Policy proposes federal funding for a high speed, high performance, super computing network called the National Research and Educational Network (NREN). This multi-million dollar proposal to create a national network will benefit private research and university researchers. Sue fears the potential for a societal gap between the information rich and poor. Those who already have information access will have more and those who don't will have even less access. Will libraries be able to fill this void?

Sue foresees that library organizations will have to change and find new ways for paying for information. She noted that the information explosion has produced more information than society can collectively or individually pay for. Winning must occur to afford this technological miracle. Issues such as intellectual property rights, the role of print media in the future, and the ability of libraries to support both traditional and innovative technologies will have to be addressed in the context of a national network. Finally, information policies will have to deal with information technologies.

Walter Crawford addressed the problems of changing media. Walt asked listeners to consider what combination of services will allow libraries to go about serving today's patron well, while preserving resources for tomorrow's patron and how does technology effect this? Walt went on to say that for any medium one must ask three questions: 1) Will resources survive in the future? 2) Will the medium, in general, continue to be active or will resources become orphans? 3) If the medium goes into decline, will the library still be able to provide access to the orphaned material? Although a medium may fade away, technological requirements for access still must be met for the library user.

Walt pointed out that libraries have been early adopters of new technology. Libraries are aggressive computer users. Look at libraries use of BRS and DIALOG. Libraries also represent the major market for CDROM. However, adopting early is not always successful. Libraries own obsolete medias like punched cards and a few types of micromedia. Libraries purchased telefax machines in the 60's before technology was refined.
Walt stated that he doesn’t see a time when print mass media will be replaced by electronic media. While electronic information and non print media will displace some print in scholarly areas, books and magazines will continue to be the heart of library service for the foreseeable future. Technological efforts are underway to preserve cultural records economically.

Walt discussed the impact of CDROM and digital technology on library resources. He predicted that libraries will expand in those two areas and will replace other medias such as the vinyl lp and reel to reel resources. Print won't replace audio and vice versa. Each resource has its place.

Walt suggested one area libraries might expand is in the area of laser vision video. Library service should include pictorial archives which are not readily available in any other medium. Space program photographs are accessible through this resource.

Walt concluded his remarks by emphasizing that the primary medium for libraries in the foreseeable future will continue to be print and still photographs. Libraries will depend on proven archival material and will depend on it for years to come. Libraries should continue to offer a variety of mediums to broaden its resources and enhance its services to the public.

Ken Dowlin spoke about dealing with technology as a tool. In order to continue to make libraries successful in meeting patrons' information needs, the library community must accept some givens. First, libraries will always have to deal with new technology. Ken suggested that libraries look for technology mediums that are already mainstreamed into our society. Ken illustrated his point through the example of CDROM. He pointed out that CDROM thrives because CD was mass marketed. Libraries can piggyback and have confidence that the purchase will have a long term shelf life. Second, libraries must reach agreement and be comfortable with its ubiquitous role.

Libraries are responsible for access to all information and knowledge. Libraries are unique in their wholeness. This environment facilitates people to knowledge - as technology grows, so too must libraries. The challenge of the future is to enhance access to information utilizing and adapting to technological inventions. Libraries must provide links to past, present and future. To provide these links, libraries need a national network. Finally, for success in the future, libraries require public and private partnerships. For perspective, imagine how powerful information would be if technology could work to link television's photographs of space with telecommunications and a computer, or share a museum's art collection with libraries. As technology develops, libraries must become part of the engineering pipeline. Technology offers tremendous capabilities if the library community learns to harness it.
CLA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

ACQUISITIONS DISCUSSION GROUP PROGRAM

Ethics was the subject for the CLA program sponsored by the Acquisitions Discussion Group. Two speakers, Thomas Leonardt (University of the Pacific) and Lawrence Nagel (Midwest) presented their perceptions of "Preserving Ethics in Changing Times: The Librarian/Vendor Relationship". What are the issues of changing times and how do we preserve ethics in the rapidly changing information industry? He used the analogy of three hats, white, grey and black, to demonstrate how standards differ among those wearing hats. White signifying honesty and integrity; grey, suggestive of exploitive behavior; and black, clearly illegal or illicit. Nagel expressed that ethics is a process, that of understanding the difference between what one has a right to do, and the right thing to do. He also referred to the Oscar Wilde quote, "I can resist everything, except temptation".

Thomas Leonhardt's presentation included many definitions, quips and quotes, some humorous, some thought-provoking, about ethics and ethical behavior. This led into discussion with members of the audience who were interested in ethics as a general issue among librarians, as well as specific circumstances between vendor and librarian, such as entertainment, discounts, advertising, invoicing and other business activities. Publishers were also brought into the conversation about ethical publishing practices; for instance, when the same work is published again under a different title.

Lawrence Nagel began his talk by saying, "Ethics is easier said than done". It seems especially true when the rapid motion within the information industry is considered and competition for library dollars is on the rise.

Meta Nissley, CSU, Chico

CATALOGING DISCUSSION GROUP PROGRAM

The Cataloging Discussion Group, chaired by Pat Thomas, Stockton and San Joaquin
Public Library, met in Oakland on Tuesday morning, November 14, 1989.

This well-attended meeting was truly a discussion as there were no formal presentations, and the floor was opened to general discussion.

Introduced were Jim Dwyer, incoming president and Sam Sayre, representing OCLC PACNET.

Pat Thomas opened the discussion with comments on the CAT CD-450 product which she had just purchased. Although telecommunication downtime can be a problem, this product allows staff to catalog using CAT CD-450 and then use dial access to OCLC to transmit information. Recent books, Older books, Name and Subject authority have been purchased. Her hit rate on new books is "phenomenal", i.e. at least 90%. This product includes CIP records and is updated quarterly. Cost savings using this product can vary from library to library. Sam Sayre stated that an OCLC study showed some libraries could save $200 and some $3,000 p.a.

The next topic discussed was MARC vs. NON-MARC bibliographic records. One library was purchasing a small integrated system and would use this to do retrospective conversion. The database would be created using a MARC-like format. It was recommended that bibliographic records should be in MARC as records need to be preserved in a standardized format for upgrading or restoring, or costs would be high.

Celia Bakke asked if anyone had noticed bibliographic records from the Library of Congress cataloged since the implementation of the LC simplification of the cataloging process. LC has been under pressure to be more productive with the same or fewer staff.

Questions raised were 1. Would the simplification increase the workflow? and 2. Would the simplification decrease the utility of the bibliographic record?

One change at the Library of Congress is to use the statement for bibliographic references "Includes bibliographical references" for all works containing a bibliography or bibliographies, without stating the pagination, and to omit the index note. However, recently it was decided to reinstate paging in a parenthetical note after the statement, and to resume notes on indexes.

Decisions recently discussed and agreed to at LC are:

Minor changes in corporate names are to be ignored. For example, change from 'and' to '&', and articles.

All non-English numbers are to be ordinal, i.e. 1., 2., etc.

All series are to be traced. This includes publishers' series, but phrases like series will be identified as such.

Publishers' names are to be recorded in the form in which they appear, including hierarchy.

Will LC accept cataloging from other libraries? Records created by agencies will be accepted if they contain the correct number of illustrations, pages, number of leaves, etc.

1 v. (unpaged) is now acceptable for rare books and incunabula where pages must still be counted.

The listing of contents notes for one volume works is to be resumed. The maximum will be 12 items.

As an experiment, LC catalogers will now catalog the whole book, rather than being divided into descriptive and subject cataloging areas. There are still some difficulties in integrating CIP and Dewey staff.
It was felt that the series decision would affect more libraries than any of the other decisions.

Format integration was introduced as a single MARC communication format. Is this a step towards eliminating the main entry concept? With the possibility of a larger fixed field, will the display of records be affected? How many libraries added additional subject headings to shared cataloging records? Some of the reasons given for adding local headings were: specialized scientific libraries, locally produced materials, theses or guide books. LC standards does not mean we cannot add our own.

Contents notes are not authorized and keyword searching in contents notes can get false hits.

Adding information in the fixed field is important to the ability to qualify searches in the online environment by date, language or media.

The 20th edition of Dewey raised questions about the 780 schedule. Many public libraries use ANSCR for non-books. One library will reclassify all 780 and has started with popular music. This will be a massive job. Public service staff are helping by shifting shelves.

Any comments regarding Dewey should be sent to Pat Thomas at Stockton. She is a member of the Editorial Committee.

Martha McPhail would like to receive any old Dewey or other cataloging tools in English or Spanish which she will distribute to libraries in Central America which are very short of library tools. Her address is University Library, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182-0511.

Derry C. Juneja

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED

If you have any old Dewey or other cataloging tools which you no longer need, either in English or Spanish, please contact Martha McPhail, or mail them to her at the following address:

Martha McPhail
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San Diego State University
San Diego, CA 92182-0511

UPCOMING EVENTS

CLA TSC (NORTHERN) AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TECHNICAL PROCESSES GROUP JOINT PROGRAM

"Training: An Investment for the Future"

Date: Friday, April 27, 1990
Time: 8:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Place: St Mary's College, Moraga

Keynote speaker: Anne Lipow, Director of Library Instructional Services, UC Berkeley

Other speakers: Jim Dwyer, Head of Bibliographic Services CSU, Chico

Lois Kershner, Project Director, Peninsula Libraries Automated Network
Pat Thomas  
Stockton-San Joaquin County Library  
(a member of the Library Training Materials Project Committee)  

Issues to be addressed:  

-- How adults learn: Effective training/Successful learning  
-- Putting together effective training materials for trainers  
-- Getting the most out of the training experience  
-- Technical Processes’ role in creating training materials for an on-line catalog  

Registration information will be mailed to NCTPG and CLA/TSC members in mid-March. For more information or registration contact:  

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CLA TSC (SOUTHERN)  

The Southern Region is pleased to present the same program "Training: An Investment for the Future" as is being presented by the Northern Region.  

Date: May 3, 1990  
Place: Cerritos Public Library  

Registration information will be mailed in mid-March.  

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Serials Discussion Groups (Northern and Southern) Program  

PLANNING FOR UNION LISTS OF SERIALS FOR CALIFORNIA  

The California Library Association, Technical Services Chapter, Northern and Southern Serials Discussion Groups and the Network Serials Task Force organized two very successful programs on "Planning for Union List of Serials for California" in Fall 1989. These whole-day "back-to-back" programs were co-sponsored by the Southern Chapter and the Cerritos Public Library on September 18, 1989, and by the Northern Chapter and the Oakland Public Library on September 19, 1989.  

Linda Bartley, CONSER Coordinator at the Library of Congress, gave the keynote address, entitled "Concerning CONSER: Achievements and Aspirations" at both the Southern and Northern programs. Mrs. Bartley distributed brochures and explained the history, mission and goals of CONSER. The CONSER records are bibliographic records, but are used for other purposes, e.g. acquisitions, resource sharing, union listing, etc. In November 1986 a retreat was held in Virginia to revitalize and reorganize the CONSER Program. After the retreat, the name of the project was changed and the mission and goals were also changed. The CONSER Program (originally Conversion of Serials, now Cooperative Online Serials) has five goals:  

1. The Conser database should be a widely available source of
authoritative bibliographic information about serials.

2. The membership will consist of institutions committed to participating in the CONSER Program at a national and international level, with potential local and regional applications.

3. The CONSER Program should operate in a cooperative manner with an effective and efficient governance and management structure.

4. The CONSER Program should support and promulgate standards and establish necessary standardized practices for the bibliographic control of serials.

5. The CONSER Program should exercise leadership in the fields of serials management and education, and CONSER achievements should be promoted.

As of August 23, 1989, the CONSER database contained 465,491 records. CONSER hopes its records will become an international records and would like to recruit members with foreign language expertise.

The CONSER records abstracting and indexing project was designed to enrich the CONSER database with information about title coverage through abstracting and indexing (A & I) services. The U.S. Newspaper Project is a coordinated national effort to make available U.S. newspapers from the 18th century to the present. Fifty thousand newspaper titles have been entered as part of the CONSER database.

Format integration. The new US MARC format integrates those elements which can be used across the board, those which can be eliminated, etc. The seriality problem was also addressed. Serials in a non-book format will be put into the 006 field. Subscription address and price will be put into the 037 field instead of the 265 field. The Library of Congress and major library network utilities plan to implement a format integration in 1993.

Vernacular. A CONSER task force is studying the issue of Chinese, Japanese and Korean vernacular (CJK) cataloging for CONSER. LC does CJK records in RLIN. The question of authentication of CJK records still has to be resolved (i.e. how can a CONSER member modify a CJK record without CJK equipment?).

Mrs. Bartley also talked about the Library of Congress and its reorganization. An organization chart was handed out. LC is currently engaged in the "Whole Book Experiment" where a single individual or a team works on a piece through the entire cataloging process and not just for a part of cataloging. Serials catalogers are included in this experiment. LC serials cataloging statistics indicate that approximately 30% of records are CONSER records; 20% are "other libraries" and the rest are "original" from LC.

SISAC Code. Frank D’Andraia (UC Riverside) and Valerie Bross (Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo) spoke on the SISAC Code at the Southern and Northern Programs respectively. Their introduction to SISAC (Serials Industry Systems Advisory Committee) was informative. The issues concerning the serial issue identifier code (SIID); serial article identification (SAID); bar coding for serials; computer-to-computer serial orders and claims; and computer-to-computer subscription invoicing were covered with alacrity and humor. SIID can be used for internal tracking of serials and SAID can be used for both internal tracking of serials and articles. Both are useful in indexing systems. Sample issues of SISAC news were handed out with additional documents. Mr. D’Andraia and Ms. Bross also asked the audience to write to and to lobby publishers,
including university presses, to accommodate SISAC barcoding. More information is available from the SISAC Office (212) 929-1393 or from Sharon Kline McKay of EBSCO or Jean Cook of Iowa State University.

**Multiple Versions.** Crystal Graham of UC San Diego briefed the Southern audience on the Task Force on Microform Masters. There are two proposals to deal with the multiple versions issue. One proposal is to have a "focal record", which will contain the complete bibliographic record and the other records would become linking records. The second proposal is what the U.S. Newspaper Project (USNP) chose. The USNP has one bibliographic record and holdings records explaining the format of the holdings of the individual libraries. The task force will make a recommendation to the Library of Congress to identify problems of multiple versions and to make resolutions.

**California Statewide Union List of Serials.** Sally C. Tseng (UC Irvine and Chair of the Network Serials Task Force) and Diana Reimer Paque (California Community Colleges) spoke on the background of this project at the Southern and Northern Programs respectively.

Under the leadership of California State Librarian Gary E. Strong, members of the California Library Networking Task Force have been exploring the concept of a California multitype library network since the beginning of the 1980's. Such a network would include academic, public, school, laws, medical and other special libraries. In addition to developing an overall network design, the Task Force deemed it important to develop plans for the network service programs that would be delivered under it. For example, resource sharing has been identified as a top priority for the new statewide network. Within this general area, increased access to California's serials resources is seen as an area of critical importance and one where there is considerable experience on which to build.

In response to the request of the California Library Networking Task Force, State Librarian Strong in 1988 initiated a study of union lists of serials in California. He appointed an eight member Network Serials Steering Committee. As a foundation for executing its charge, the Steering Committee issued two surveys (a needs assessment and a state-of-the-art survey). Based upon the results of the needs assessment survey and the discussions at CLA Conference program the Committee identified eight major priorities for a California union list of serials product.

1. All types of libraries should be included in and/or accessible through a database(s).

2. The product should encompass all libraries within the state of California but possess the ability to produce lists of geographic subgroups and individual libraries.

3. Easy to use.

4. Annual updates.

5. Periodicals and newspapers are priorities.

6. Records must meet minimum cataloging standards (AACR2) and be in MARC-S or an integrated format to allow multiple applications.

7. The product should be available in multiple formats for libraries, e.g., online, fiche, paper, CD-ROM, etc.

8. Librarians from all types of libraries should be informed of serials developments in
California through appropriate channels.

Copies of the Final Report of the Network Serials Steering Committee (the predecessor of the Task Force) were distributed at the program for review and critique in small group sessions.

Progress Report by Mary Johnson (Orange County Public Library) for the Southern program and Dorothy McPherson (UC, Division of Library Automation) for the Northern program.

In Spring 1989 California State Librarian Strong appointed a Network Serials Task Force to conduct long-range planning for bibliographic access to serials in all types of California libraries, to identify funding sources; and to make recommendations for an implementation strategy.

CULP will appear in its 14th edition incorporating new standards including ANSI serials holdings statements. The Los Angeles Public Library will resume participation after the hiatus resulting from its fire. The list is now online and updatable (previously it was an internal list). Records are minimal. There are approximately 650,000 records in the CALLS database. Online use has dramatically reduced the use of the microfiche version of CALLS. Therefore, fiche production will be reduced from annual to biennial. The CALLS database is too large for paper.

Small Group Work Sessions & Wrap-Up by facilitator Barbara Will (California State Library, Network Coordinator) for both the Southern and Northern programs. The meeting broke into small work groups to consider what should be added, changed, emphasized, or deleted from the "Preliminary Recommendations for Bibliographic Access to Serials in California" by the Network Serials Task Force. The results will be compiled by the Task Force and shared with program participants.

Users of the prospective Statewide Union List of Serials in all areas—Collection Development, Reference, Inter-Library Loan, and Technical Services—are warmly invited to pass on their opinions and suggestions to the Network Serials Task Force members.

Acknowledgement. These programs of Planning for Union List of Serials for California were completed through the efforts of many dedicated people. Sally C. Tseng and Valerie Bross extend their sincere appreciation and thanks to Waynn Pearson, Director of the Cerritos Public Library and to Lelia White, Director of the Oakland Public Library and their staff; to Sue Lim, 1989 CLA TSC President and her able secretary Renie Chadbourne for her tireless assistance; and the Program Committee members, Cecilia Chen and Irene Wechselberg for their hard work and dedication to quality and commitment in meeting very tight schedules. Our special thanks also to our speakers; to the Network Serials Task Force members; and to program participants for their support and commitment in planning for a union list of serials for California and in accomplishing the many recommendations to the Task Force. And a special note of appreciation to Mitch Turitz, San Francisco State University, for his speedy completion of the minutes.

UPDATE ON

"PLANNING FOR UNION LISTS OF SERIALS FOR CALIFORNIA"

I would like to share an exciting news with California librarians. In a memorandum to the members of the Network Serials Task Force in December 1989, Gary E. Strong,
California State Librarian, stated the "Recommendations for Bibliographic Access to Serials in California" which you prepared and then revised in response to feedback from the library community is an excellent document. I would like, now, to support your efforts further by obtaining expert technical assistance to help develop the system design and implementation plan that can carry those recommendations into reality...."

A Request for a Proposal for "SYSTEM CONFIGURATIONS FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC ACCESS TO SERIALS IN CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES" has been outstanding since December 1989. We seek a consultant to assist the Task Force in its work. It is estimated that $60,000 - $75,000 will be expended on this project. The deadline for proposal submission is February 28, 1990. For further information please contact: Peninsula Library System, Attn.: Linda Crowe, San Mateo County Library, 25 Tower Road, Belmont, CA 94002, Telephone: (415) 349-5538

Thank you again for your valuable contributions!

By Sally C. Tseng, Chair, Network Serials Task Force